

THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

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DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

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E. B. ROUST.
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ENQUIRER CALENDAR, 1864.

Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day
Jan.	1	Feb.	1	Mar.	1	Apr.	1	May	1
2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
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30	31	30	31	30	31	30	31	30	31

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REBEL VIEW ON OUR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

[From the Richmond Examiner of June 13.]

The Convention of Black Republicans in Baltimore have nominated for President of their country Abraham Lincoln, the Illinois Rail-splitter, and for Vice President Andrew Johnson, known in the West as the Tennessee Tailor, one of the meanest of that craft. Whether they shall ever be elected or not, depends upon the Confederate army altogether. The people of the enemy's country have now two Black Republican tickets before them, and the Democrats are to come yet. All these several movements we are obliged to watch, and, if possible, understand—by reason of their possible effects upon the war; otherwise we have no earthly interest in the matter; and if we were now at peace with that nation it would be altogether indifferent to us what ape, or hyena, or jackass they set up to govern them.

The great army of contractors, then, and office-holders—also those who live by the war, and on the country who succeed, at least, in starting Lincoln fairly for another race. It amounts to a declaration that those who had reasoners desire to see four years more in all respects like unto the last four years. They want no change at all; to the present incumbents of power and profit, all works well enough as it is. They care little, perhaps, about the "Emancipation Proclamation," or the exact definition which may be applied to Lincoln, as an immediate, or essential, or contingent abolitionist; care little, indeed, about politics at all, or principles, or the destiny of their nation, or other "abstractions" of that sort; they are practical men; and what they know and feel in their inmost soul, is that four more years of reveling at will in treasure and plunder will make them all rich enough, and their descendants to the third and fourth generation.

It appears also that Lincoln and his friends have been lucky, so far, in the ill success of Grant and Butler, and all their previous measures of ill success. If either of those two had taken Richmond before the Convention, then Butler or Grant would have been nominated for President. If they had been already utterly and decisively defeated, and their armies cut to pieces, then neither Lincoln nor any other Black Republican would have held the slightest chance of election. So essential was it for the right guidance of the Government in this matter that Grant should not take Richmond nor be advancing in triumph march toward it, that the New York Times, Lincoln's "organ," took care to publish at length a dismal account of the bloody defeat inflicted on the Federals on the 3d of June, and to express the opinion that it was a most disastrous affair. This was true, but the Times did not state it because it was true. The Times stated it, notwithstanding that it was true, in order to lower Grant's stock in the Convention, just in the nick of time—and succeeded. Our soldiers who in the 3d strewn the earth in front of their intrenchments with 12,000 dead and wounded Yankees, then and there secured the nomination of Lincoln over Grant.

Lincoln, then, and his gang have been lucky, as we said, so far. But to win his election in November this indecisive work of the Federal armies, neither triumphantly victorious nor hopelessly cut to pieces—neither taking Richmond nor taken by Richmond—will not do at all. Grant and Butler are now at liberty to achieve the most brilliant success they can, and contribute to the general good; he has no right to live for himself alone, unless he abjure society and all its helps and humanities, and shut himself up in a solitary wilderness, where woman's voice nor childhood's song can ever fall upon his ear. The Great Creator has so interlinked human interests when he would seize the comforts and blessings while abating the duties of social life, and he becomes obnoxious to penalty. Human law can, however, but partially interfere; but the good of the community demands that all should be done that can rightfully be done in this regard. As the criminals in view have no heart susceptibilities, they must be touched in their only sensitive point—the pocket. In this belief, and with a full conviction of the justice of the punishment, we propose a TAX ON BACKSHEERS, proportioned strictly to the amount of income. We would have every municipality appoint a commission to assess every man who, without good excuse or proven disqualification, is mean enough to spend single life to the wedded state, the avails of the assessment to be appropriated to the support and relief of poor widows and fatherless children. By this means, an adequate punishment would be inflicted upon offenders and a vast amount of comfort be secured to many whose means of living now come from the families of right-minded men who have been willing to assume the cares and responsibilities of that estate which insure the greatest amount of good to the greatest number, and without which the race would either perish or become so base and degraded as to call for another deluge to sweep it from the face of the earth.—Typographical Advertiser.

TERMINAL EXPLOSION.—TWENTY-TWO WOMEN KILLED.—The Washington Star of June 17th, gives the following account of an explosion on that day:
"At ten minutes past twelve o'clock today, the quarter of the city adjacent to the United States Arsenal, near the foot of four-and-a-half street, was startled by an explosion, followed by a column of smoke rising from the Arsenal grounds. Persons hurrying to the scene found that the long building or shed called the laboratory, where shells are charged, had blown up, and was on fire. At 20 minutes past 12 the fire was extinguished, and the bodies and fragments of bodies taken out of the ruins. The scene was horrible beyond description. Under the great roof of the building were the seething bodies and limbs, mingled and charred beyond the possibility of identification. Most of those who escaped—about 250 persons, mostly females, are employed in that building—had fled shrieking away. Some faint and were with difficulty restored; and some had, after the first shock, returned to shriek over the fate of their companions; while an agonizing crowd of relatives rushed to the spot to learn tidings of their daughters or sisters who were known to have been in the fatal building. As near as we can learn at this writing, 19 young women were taken out of the smoking ruins in the terrible condition before related, while 4 more, badly injured were rescued, of whom 3 are expected to die, and 25 or 30 were burned and bruised somewhat, but not seriously.

THE LOS ANGELES STAGE.

On last Wednesday night, 6th of July, about 22 miles south of San Juan, on the Salinas Plain, the stage going to Los Angeles was stopped by two highwaymen and the passengers were robbed. There were four or five passengers in the stage, who were relieved of all the change they had, not exceeding it is thought, \$80. One man, a Spaniard, who had given so, complained that he had nothing to buy grub with. The robbers said here, "Take this two-dollar and a half piece." But the unfortunate hombre found on the appearance of day light that it was only a ten cent piece, which was returned to him.

On Saturday morning at half past 1 o'clock some two robbers, within one hundred yards of the same spot, stopped the stage on its way to San Jose and robbed the passengers. There were eight men and one lady inside the stage, and the driver and road-master outside. The stage had been traveling fast for some miles, when it came upon a sandy part of the road, where there was a cluster of trees. Both robbers sprang from behind the trees, leveled a gun and pistol and cried, "Stop your horses!" One said, "Give us your express."

The driver took the box and threw it down, and said, "There it is!" The other robber opened the curtain of the stage, and presenting a revolver said, "Come out with your money, men!"

Hollister of Los Angeles, pulled out his purse and said, "There is mine," handing it to the robber, it contained between seven and ten dollars.

The next man said, "I am sick and have got no money." An Irishman made the same reply; so also did the rest of the passengers, make the same reply.

The robber then said he could not stand the press, and told Jo. Patton to shut out. Patton said he was "sick," and had no money, but he had prudently shipped \$18.50 back of his seat. The robber addressed H. Goldstein, and told him to come out of the stage; he would examine him. Goldstein got out and said, "This is all the money I have," showing \$2.50 in silver. The robber said, "Turn your pockets," and Goldstein turned them. He then inquired if he had any more money about him, and Goldstein told him he had no more. The robber said, "You have no business to travel on this road without money." Goldstein dropped his gold watch in the sand, and immediately the robbers, which he afterwards recovered, by going back from the station two and a half miles from the scene of the robbery, early in the morning, he also saved \$40 by dropping it in his boot before getting out of the stage. The robber came up and said, "How much money has this man Goldstein got?" His friends told him \$2.50. The first speaker said, "Give it back to him." No, we had better keep it, for we will need it on the road.

The stage agent told the robber that he would be obliged to him if he would give up the letters in the express, when the robber politely replied, "Certainly, we will accommodate you at once." The robber went off about fifty yards and broke the box open with a hatchet, and on his return he presented the box to the driver, who asked the robber if he had got much money out of the express, and the answer was, "Not a cent."

The driver then asked if they got as much money this time as they did when they robbed the passengers on Wednesday night; and the robber replied that they did not; did not get much either time; damn poor crowd both times. After this the agent invited the robbers to take a drink out of his flask, which they did, and then said, while pointing their guns towards the stage, "Boys, you can go ahead now; we'll not trouble you any more; it don't pay us to come here—you carry too poor a crowd." A soldier, wearing a belt and cap, and was of medium size; the other robber was larger and heavier, and did not look or have the manners of a soldier.

After the stage started the robbers were seen to mount their horses and follow the stage about a mile, when they turned off on the San Juan and Watsonville road, a short distance from the station. The efforts, which, for some time past, have been made in all parts of the world for the purpose of improving artillery and firearms in general have not been confined to modifications of weapons and projectiles. The explosive substance from which the effect is to be derived has also occupied considerable attention. Compressed gun-powder has been tried in France with very good results; but the success of experiments with gun-cotton, made by an Austrian commission, more than revives the expectation, which is very soon after its discovery, that it would supplant gunpowder for military purposes. It possesses several qualities which render it superior to gunpowder. Being a definite, and not unstable compound, it may be wetted and dried several times without sustaining the least injury. Its combustion does not produce dense vapors, which does not only direct the enemy where to aim, but hide him from view, and besides greatly uncommode the artillerymen &c., especially in case of a trench, a consideration very important when there is a consideration of the carriage of the gun. The gun is not worn, by abrasion, nor rendered less efficient by fouling; while, at the same time, the effect produced is three times as great as that with an equal weight of gunpowder. A consideration very important when there is a question of the carriage of the gun. The gun is not worn, by abrasion, nor rendered less efficient by fouling; while, at the same time, the effect produced is three times as great as that with an equal weight of gunpowder. A consideration very important when there is a question of the carriage of the gun.

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E. B. BOUST, : : : EDITOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1864.

FIRE.—On yesterday morning about eight o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the terrible cry of fire, which broke out in the shed of the Placer Brewery. The fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered, and threatened a general conflagration at one time, but by active exertion on the part of the citizens and the speedy manner in which the hose to the water works was brought to bear upon the fire, it was soon extinguished. This should be a reminder to our Trustees to devise some way for the repairing of the pipes and hose of the town, both of which are in a wretched condition. Our town on this occasion, as heretofore, was particularly fortunate, for there was no wind stirring at the time, and the exertions of those who worked were successful; had there been a breeze, when everything is in a dry and parched condition as it is the case now, the water works would have been found inadequate to the occasion. We do hope our Trustees will bestir themselves in this matter, as they alone can do anything which will tend to protect the property of the citizens from fire.

DEATH OF GEN. COLLINS.—News was received here on Tuesday night of the sudden death, of General James A. Collins, Brigadier General of this Brigade. This sad event occurred on Monday evening, and was entirely unexpected, as he was in the streets of Nevada a day or two previous attending, as usual, to his business. At the time of his death he was Treasurer of Nevada county, and enjoyed the esteem and respect of all who knew him. On Wednesday morning our citizen soldiery went to Nevada to assist in performing the last sad rites to departed worth. About two hundred of the members of the Brigade attended the funeral, who, together with the citizens formed in procession, making it the largest ever witnessed in Nevada County.

THE California Stage Company's coaches arrive from Newcastle to this place by half-past twelve o'clock, A. M., bringing the papers issued in Sacramento the same morning, and San Francisco the previous afternoon. This is a great improvement on the time heretofore made, and enables our people to answer their correspondents at length—the returning stage passing through here at one o'clock, A. M. The coaches now land passengers by this route, at Virginia city by 10 o'clock, P. M., from Sacramento, and no horses killed on the trip. How is the Placer-ville route? The stations above this place are from eight to nine mile apart, and we learn that every exertion is being made by those interested to supply the want of proper accommodations to those who travel this route.

TRUSTEES.—The people of the town are beginning to wake up to a proper sense of their interests, and, as a natural consequence, the Trustees come in for a full dose. The members of the Board may have thought proper to disregard what was said by the ENQUIRER, but we opine the case will be different now as the people are disposed to know how their affairs are to be managed. We invite attention to the two communications which appear in to-day's paper in relation to the petition of the citizens. We do not doubt but the gentlemen who compose the Board are actuated by good motives but the small-like movements practised by them has enabled the "fast freight line" to give us the go-by, and nearly lost us the stages.

DUTCH FLAT, July 20th, 1864.

EDITOR ENQUIRER.—Sir—I have seen in several numbers of your paper inquiry as to the whereabouts of the Trustees of the town, and what they intend to do; that's what more of us would like to know. I for one should like to know whether they have really "passed away" or are only "possessed." It may be they have been transfigured into "clouds" and to be found sticking to the bark of a pine tree some where; in that case the citizens should give as much interest in them as they have in the town, and go, and let them—stick. If they are dead they must have died some time ago, and should have been interred to preserve the community from the obnoxious smell of such a decomposing body; and such a corpse should not be kept on hand longer, they have been Trustees too long now, for the good of the place. Such Trustees are a nuisance, whether dead or alive. I have patiently waited and watched to see the "funeral train" with few attendants, to come wending their way toward Cemetery Hill, but have got tired of watching a thing of no importance, and have come to the conclusion they are not worth a funeral, not having set an example of industry that would give any one an idea of business or exertion to even bury them if dead, while they were alive. If I have formed wrong opinions from what I can see that they have not done, I am open to conviction—if they have done anything I can't see it.

NOTICE the announcement of Major Kopp for the District Collectorship. The Major being one of the people submits his claim to the people for their ratification. He is a sound Union man; goes in heartily for giving the rebels the law, and a proper regard for the Constitution; but first of all, for suppressing the rebellion. He has filled the office for which he is again a candidate, for the past two years to the satisfaction of the people and the benefit of the country.

DEAD.—The Sacramento Evening Star is dead. This and event was caused by the disease known as "nigger on the brain." It ought never to have been started, and its spasmodic existence has been fraught with no good.

It is a fact that HEUSTON, HASTINGS & Co., corner of Butler and Montgomery streets, have the largest stock of Clothing on the Pacific coast.

LETTERS FROM NEVADA TERRITORY.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

GOLD HILL, N. T., July 17th 1864.

FRIEND BOUST.—Night unto suffocation, and with head suffering, I write you. The heat to-day is really oppressive, which tickle much ye ice cream man, and causeth a complacent smile as it were to settle on the sallow skin of the lager-beer vender. The heat, the heat; your honor, will account for the milk in the coconut, or rather, lager on the brain. Having important business on hand this afternoon, I am invited with another distinguished gentleman to participate in the inaugural ceremonies of a new lager-beer cellar, leaves me but a moment to write, and I will, therefore, apologize in advance for brevity. I feel sure, dear reader—get out, you great awkward, crooked-backed fellow, I don't mean you—that you will bear with me when you take into consideration the importance of the occasion that demands my attention.

Notwithstanding the sultry weather the members of our

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

continue to legislate with untiring zeal upon every subject that the awe-inspiring and gigantic imaginations of that august body can conceive. The only perceptible difference between our Convention and a California Legislature, in entitling acts. The sage members of the former, seem to have abolished the use of "act" entitled an act, amendatory of act, supplementary to an act," so indispensable with the latter. However, the Convention upon assembling adopted the old constitution (the one defunct last fall) as a basis, and much of their legislation appears in the shape of amendments. Unless a person is fortified with the remains of the defunct constitution it is very difficult to tell what they are doing. Yesterday the vexed question of taxing the mines was reached, and an "irrepressible conflict" between the mining and cow counties commenced. The mining counties being in the minority, indulged in threats of secession—consistency thou art a jewel—in the event of an antidiscriminate tax being imposed upon the mines. Later advice, however, inform us that the clause was modified to exempt non-productive mines. This measure will tend greatly to popularize the constitution with the masses, and perhaps, insure its adoption. However heavy taxes and the

DULL TIMES

will be powerful weapons in the hands of the opposition. Business has revived but little if any since writing you last. The truth must be told though the heavens fall, and I had just as well tell it as anybody. There is no use to longer disguise the fact—the "wild cat" bubble has exploded, and I predict that in the future, stocks will be governed solely upon merit. One of the straws that shows the depressed state of monetary affairs and general stagnation of business, is a move to reduce

LABORERS' WAGES

to three dollars per day; being a reduction of one dollar on the day from present prices—this will be a death blow to the poor classes, unless a corresponding reduction of prices for the necessities of life also follows.

THE DUTCH FLAT AND DONNER LAKE ROAD

is mentioned by parties who have traveled it since it was thrown open, as the route to Sacramento—all concur in saying it is the shortest and best. Complaint, however, is made of the accommodations—or rather want of accommodations on that part of the road, between the Flat and the intersection of the Henness Pass road. Time, however, will remedy the evil, and you will then get a large per cent. of the travel. In fact it is bound to be the favorite route over the great Sierras.

THE SQUAW VALLEY RANGE—OR PLACER COUNTY SILVER MINES.

I hear much talk of these mines of late. As the hot weather and sickly season approaches, a great many miners speak of visiting the lakes and reported silver fields beyond, with the view of prospecting during the summer months. You may reasonably expect large accessions to your present population within the next few months. A bright future awaits your locality, and I hope that ere long, the inhabitants of your quiet village may be able to exclaim, in the beautiful and pathetic language of the poet, "everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high." "Gentle reader," adieu; adieu.

Yours till death

QUITMAN.

COURTESY TO STRANGERS.—The following is an extract from a letter sent to us for publication, by an individual who thinks he was publicly insulted, before a whole congregation, by a young man who occupies a pew usually alone. A more striking instance of the unscriptural character of the system of giving the ownership of pews by sale or lease to individuals could scarcely be imagined. The Roman Catholics of France, we think, allow of no proprietary rights in church seats, and this most excellent and scriptural plan has been followed, we believe, by the Presbyteries in England. In Switzerland the pew system has been extensively abandoned, and this, we think, is what the commandment of Christ to preach the Gospel freely requires. The following is the extract:—

"I went to church yesterday morning, and was seated by the sexton, in slip No. —. I had not been long seated when a young man made his appearance before the slip, when I stepped into the aisle to admit him, and he stepped into the slip, fastened the door against me, and told me that was his slip. I have traveled throughout the Canadian some ten different times, have traveled throughout all the Northern United States, have attended church in almost every city of both countries, and this is the first instance in my history that I ever received any other than welcome in any church where I have entered a stranger."

We omit the name of the church and the number of the pew, as it is evident such a case, though happily very rare, may occur in any church where pews are sold or let. Some churches in this city, we know not how many, have partially adopted the free system. The Anglican Cathedral throws its pews open at the evening service, and Zion Church places no money value on its pews, which, though allocated to the congregation, are free to strangers.

The above we find in the Montreal (Canada) Witness, and endorse every word of the editorial. We are cognizant of an occurrence which took place in the Methodist Church in this place which beats "all hollow" our Canada friend. A gentleman visited the Church some time since and was shown a seat, which in a little while was claimed by another; our friend moved, when he was again ousted, and took another seat, when the owner came and demanded that also. When, feeling discouraged in his pursuit after the word he left the Church and has not been back since. The above is as we received it.

DUTCH FLAT, July 21st, 1864.

EDITOR ENQUIRER.—Permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to express my gratification at the course pursued by you in relation to the Board of Trustees of Dutch Flat. The Board richly deserve all you have said of them; and their refusal—for it amounts to the same—to act upon the petition of the property-holders of the town cannot be justified in the least, nor their dereliction of a duty assumed, be excused. Those who are interested in the welfare and progress of this place cannot but see the injury being inflicted by the Trustees by a total and inexcusable neglect to attend to their business. When it was announced that the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake road was thrown open to the public, those doing business here interested themselves in calling a meeting of the citizens for the purpose of completing the road from the Eastern line of the Corporation to intersect the wagon road, and at the same time circulated a petition, which was numerously signed, praying the Trustees to levy a tax according to the valuation of the property for the purpose of grading Main and Sacramento streets, in order that the travel might be diverted from the road around town to that through town; all interested in this improvement, are, with one or two exceptions, anxious that the work should be immediately commenced. But notwithstanding all these facts, and a certainty on the part of the Board of town Trustees as to the wishes of a large majority of the people of the town, they have heretofore entirely refused, and totally neglected to do anything in the premises. They neglected to call an election as provided by law at the proper time, and when they did so, the town Clerk neglected to give a proper notice of it. The Board of Trustees are now acting—no, not acting, but holding the position of trustees through a neglect on their part, and yet refuse to discharge the duties of a position which they appear so reluctant to resign into the hands of others who would do something. What is the reason of this? Can it be possible that they are governed by selfish motives, or are they playing into the hands of some one largely interested in property at the upper portion of the town. I will not accuse them of this, for I know some of the members of the Board would not be guilty of any such action, but in the absence of all reason or excuse on the part of the Board, one is apt to attribute motives which may be foreign to the facts. I therefore, Mr. Editor, think it due to the Trustees to request them to act upon the petition of the citizens, or to give some good reason why they decline doing so. I understand that the Board passed an order to meet on the first Monday of each month and I also learn that there has not been a meeting for two months; that the president of the Board is not in town, and on account of the absence of that august functionary the Trustees have not met. If the president of the Board is the "head and front" of the Corporation will that most dignified to inform a few of the faithful of the fact.

SELAH.

NEW STEAMER.

The new steamer Sacramento sailed for San Francisco on June 13th, to touch at Panama. Her list of officers is as follows:

Commander, G. H. Bradbury; First Officer, M. P. Nolen; Purser, J. O'Leary; Second Officer, R. C. Thomas; Third Officer, Frank Williams; Carpenter, Daniel McCarty; Boatswain, G. C. P. Wallin; second Masters, C. Johnson, James W. Warden, Patrick McLurney, James Wilson; Chief Engineer, Daniel Browley; First Assistant Engineer, Henry Rhodes; Second Assistant Engineer, John J. Gall; Third Assistant Engineer, Henry V. Freeman; Water Tenders, Thomas R. Maxon, Arthur Cooper, Martin Lowby; Steward, Henry Longridge.

"This list of officers," says a New York paper, "is all the most fastidious public can require—First Officer Nolen having distinguished himself eminently by his efforts in saving the passengers from the burning Gold Gate in 1862. That the passengers who shall hereafter go down in the Sacramento will be well taken care of, both as regards safety in the event of any emergency, and as regards comfort in all cases, we can from personal knowledge assure them. The steward of the ship is Mr. Henry Longridge, who has been for many years in the service of the Company, and whose very name is a sufficient guarantee that all the duties of care usually entrusted to an officer in his position will be most faithfully discharged, and that the owners, the officers, and more especially the passengers, will be thoroughly and completely satisfied."

In connection with the above it may be as well to mention that the Vanderbilt line which connects with the Pacific steamship company at Aspinwall, has the reputation of furnishing the worst accommodations to those who are so unfortunate as to patronize them. It is said that a bill was introduced into the last Congress to meet old Vanderbilt's case. The American consul at Aspinwall sums up the following list of grievances to which passengers are subjected who trust themselves on his line. The Champion is the "vessel" alluded to:

"The vessel was dirty; the state-rooms filthy; the linen had not been changed on the beds since they had last been slept in. The table-linen was also dirty; the knives and forks unfit to use; and to serve the table at dinner the toilet tumblers were taken by the waiters from the state-rooms and placed upon the table. As for the food served, it was, according to general testimony, unfit to eat. The meat was tainted, as also the poultry; and the food in general was of such quality that passengers actually suffered. Our informants say they did not venture into the steerage, where it looked even worse than in the cabin. It cannot be said that this state of things happened by reason of an unusual number of passengers being on board, for there were only 250 in the vessel."

WASHINGTON GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER

Mining Company, mine and works located in

Excelsior District, Nevada county, Cal.—Notice

There is delinquent upon the following described

stock of the above company, on account of assess-

ment (No. 2.) levied June 17th, 1864, the several

amounts set opposite the names of the respective

shareholders, as follows:

Names. Certs. Shrs. Amt.

Greely, H. H. 34.....25.....2 50

same 35.....25.....2 50

same 36.....25.....2 50

Hayman, S. 25.....25.....2 50

Lynde, J. E. 27.....25.....2 50

Lyons, W. B. 44.....25.....2 50

Moller, J. 11.....10.....1 00

same 13.....10.....1 00

same 14.....10.....1 00

same 15.....10.....1 00

Norton, G. V. 1.....25.....2 50

same 3.....25.....2 50

same 4.....25.....2 50

And in accordance with the laws of the State and

order of the Board of Trustees made on the 17th day

of June, 1864, as many shares of said stock as

may be necessary will be sold at public auction

to the highest bidder for cash, in U. S. gold coin

in front of the office of the company in Dutch Flat,

Placer county, on the 1st day of August, 1864, at 11

o'clock, A. M., to pay said delinquent assessment to-

gether with the costs of advertising and expenses of

sale.

JOHN DAMSGUARD, Secretary.

July 21, 1864. Office, Dutch Flat, Cal.

ORN.

In Dutch Flat, on the 12th July, the wife of Alex.

Harned, of a daughter.

In Dutch Flat, on the 21st July, 1864, the wife of

A. E. Redstone, of a daughter.

We are authorized to announce the name of

MAJOR CHARLES M. KOPP

as an Independent candidate for the office of Collec-

tor of District No. 3. Subject to the will of the peo-

ple.

To the Voters of District No. 2.

I SHALL go before the Union District Convention

for the nomination of Assessor of this District. If I

get the nomination I shall work for my own election,

—If I don't get it, I shall work for the election of the

man who does.

C. B. PLUMMER.

May 10, 1864.

To the Voters of District No. 2.

I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of

Collector. Subject to the decision of the Union Dis-

trict Convention.

June 3, 1864.

W. S. MCKEE.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Corner of Washington and Battery Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS BANK IS OPEN FOR THE TRANSAC-

tion of a General Banking Business. Will re-

ceive deposits, attend to the collection of Paper and

draw Exchange, by TELEGRAPH or otherwise, on

New York, London, Paris, &c., &c., on the most fa-

vorable terms.

W. M. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

San Francisco, July 6, 1864. jy23-1m

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore

existing under the name and style of the Dutch

Flat Steam Saw Mill was dissolved by mutual con-

sent on the 12th day of July, 1864. Persons indebted

to the old firm are requested to make immediate

payment.

J. D. HILTON.

July 18, 1864.

J. W. BRICKELL.

W. H. Kruger having purchased the interest for-

wardly owned by J. W. Brickell in the Dutch Flat

Steam Saw Mill, the business will hereafter be con-

ducted by the undersigned. The firm thankful for

the patronage heretofore extended to the mill would

solicit a continuance of the same, pledging them-

selves to use every exertion to render satisfaction.

J. D. HILTON.

July 20, 1864.

W. H. KRUGER.

July 23 1m

Dry Goods and Clothing Store

OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT.

[A few doors below P. Nichols' Banking

House.]

CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Do-

mestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots,

Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State,

which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

Call and examine my goods, whether you wish

to purchase or not.

Jan 20-tf

JOSEPH A. DONOHUE, New York

SAN FRANCISCO.

DONOHUE, KELLY & CO.,

San Francisco.

EUGENE KELLY & CO.,

New York.

BANKERS.

Exchange on NEW YORK, BANK OF LONDON,

London, and the BANK OF IRELAND.

San Francisco, July 1, 1864. jy23m2p

A CARD.

I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that

on and after Monday, the 11th day of July, I

will sell goods

EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH!

I will keep no more running accounts, and all goods

ordered, must be paid for when purchased or on de-

livery. I have been forced to pursue this course from

the great difficulty and loss that I have sustained in

collecting. In a credit business the good and prompt

paying customers have to pay for the doubtful ones,

and the merchant has to make up in large profits the

amount he loses in bad debts. By adopting the

CASH PRINCIPLE!

In my business I shall be able to sell at Lower

Prices than it would be possible for me to do under

the credit system. I will strictly adhere to

ONE PRICE!

And will furnish Free Current to all who desire,

every Monday.

Thanking my friends for their liberal patronage,

and hoping for a continuance of the same, and trust-

ing that the Cash system will meet their approval,

I am, respectfully, &c.,

jy16-1m F. BURCKHALTER.

LE DOYEN'S

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and

Iodine Attentive.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only pure and

reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising

from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

A Positive and Specific Remedy

FOR

ALL DISEASES OR AFFECTIONS

On Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1884,
the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title,
interest and claim which the said Philo D. Drumand
C. Nelson had on the 31st day of July, 1884, in and
to the following described property, to wit: Three
acres of land, situated in the town of Dutch Flat, known as
Gray's Hill, and the town of Dutch Flat, known as
Phoenix Company's mining claims, bound on the
west by the American Company's mining claim, on
the north by Little Bear river, on the east by the
Oregon-Bear Company's claim, on the south by
the Oregon-Bear Company's claim, on the south by
Margum Bosker Company's mining claims, sit-
uating and being on Gray's Hill, and bounded as
above: On the West by the Phoenix Company's
claim, on the north by Little Bear river, on the east
the Oregon-Bear Company's claim, on the south by
the Oregon-Bear Company's claim, on the south by
the Oregon-Bear Company's claim, on the south by
all of which said and described property I shall
be interested, or so much thereof as may be left
at the sale, the above judgment together with the
due and to become due thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 30th day of July, 1884.

Attest: J. P. GRAY, Clerk of said Court.

Filed for record this 30th day of July, 1884.

Attest: J. P. GRAY, Clerk of said Court.

Filed for record this 30th day of July, 1884.

A large lot of PLASTER PARIS, Marble Dust,
ment and Whiting. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento, 139 J street,
San Francisco, cor. Pine and Sacramento sts.

The first cost of WIRE and MANILLA ROPE of equal strength is about the same per foot. A Wire Rope, properly applied, will outwear from three to five times as long as Manilla Rope.

Proceedings against him have not yet begun.
 Since my husband was arrested, I have not seen him.
 I was in the city of New York on January 1, 1944.
 I am a resident of New York City.
 I am a resident of New York City.
 I am a resident of New York City.

All the blanks printed at this office have been revised
by one of the most eminent lawyers in the State.